

**SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER**

Mails.

Haiphong, 15th August, 1954. Secretary, [ap]

Hongkong, 20th July, 1888. [39]

Hongkong, 1st August, 1888. (757)

Hongkong. 4th August. 1898. 14

Hongkong, 6th August, 1888. [36

care in expenditure, and by co-operation. The fall in price is shown by the following figures giving the price per pound of Indian tea laid down in the London market, and including the costs of sale—1878, 1s. 5d.; 1882, 1s.; 1884, 1s. 1d.; 1886, 9d. per pound; when sold the profits in the same years were, 1878, 4d.; 1882, 5d.; 1884, 7d.; 1886, 2d. These naturally are the wholesale prices, and Dr. White of the Indian Medical Service, commenting on them before the Society of Arts in London, said that they showed why China was going down in the contest with India. The former working on a system centuries old and on an exhausted soil, is not able to reduce the cost of production materially, and meets the new state of affairs by supplying a lower quality, so that it is now completely discredited, while India meets the reduced price by reduced cost of production. Indian tea of every grade fetches more in the London market than Chinese tea; the lowest priced Indian tea is more than the lowest priced Chinese, and the finest Indian tea fetches 2d. per pound more than the finest Chinese tea. In fact Indian tea is constantly used to mix with Chinese tea, in order to give the latter "body," and were it not for this mixing considerable quantities of Chinese tea now coming on the market would be quite unsaleable.

Into the subjects of the various qualities of Indian teas, or the reasons why they are not yet so common on the Continent of Europe as in Great Britain, it is unnecessary to follow Herr Edmuntal. Enough has been said to show the conditions of the great tea question, which having such influence on the trade of China, and which appears destined to exercise a still greater, and we might say destructive, influence in the near future.—*Japan Mail*.

LORD BRASSEY ON SUBSIDIZED VESSELS.

Lord Brassey, from his palatial mansion at Northampton, is working earnestly to bring the owners and managers of all the great steamers of the United Kingdom into cordial co-operation with the Admiralty, with a view to accepting their stipulations for subsidized armed cruisers in the event of war. Lord Brassey has conceived a bright idea, but not an entirely new one, at the same thought must have occurred to hundreds of naval men who have brains to think out schemes of national importance, but who lack the opportunities possessed by this latest member of the British aristocracy, who has succeeded in winning his way to a social and political position second only to that of Bonaparte in the most aristocratic and exclusive of all countries. Writing about the big steamers which carry British mails and passengers over every sea Brassey says:—"No ship should be allowed to receive a subsidy, which has had a less speed than 18 knots an hour on the measured mile. We are giving the P. and O. Company £25,000 a year for ten years, and accepting from it a speed but of 12½ knots an hour, while the French and the German boats are doing not less than 14. A further payment of £85,000 is being made to the P. and O. Australian fleet by Victoria, without any stipulations being made with reference to the employment of the majority of the fleet of the Company for State purposes. The 'Royal Mail' receives a subsidy of £50,000 a year for the conveyance of the mails from Southampton to the West Indies, and should certainly be required to provide vessels adapted for the service of the State, when making its next contract with the Government. As an example of a lost opportunity I may refer to the recent launch of the P. and O. steamer 'Victoria.' The extreme speed of this magnificent ship, which has been built to bridge the ocean between the mother country and Australia, falls well below the standard that ought to be insisted on. She is 465 feet in length, which is somewhat short in these days for a ship of her class. With a view to her service as a mail carrier, it is not to be wondered at that she is fitted with the latest engines, together with those of the 'Jubilee' ships, should have been more powerful. If the Post office and the Admiralty had worked together in this important matter, the speed of these four steamers of the P. and O. Company might have been easily brought up to 18 knots an hour without much additional expense to the State. It should always be insisted that the vessels to be thus employed should be capable of taking service as fast carriers to protect the thousands of much slower cargo steamers, which, without such protection, could not continue on the sea in a war against France. It is known that there are difficulties that in 1886 the Cunard Company paid no dividend, that the Great Indian Line collapsed, and the Peninsular and Oriental only yielded five per cent to its shareholders."

Lord Brassey has been sneered at in this colony, but why? He is, after the great statesmen who have carved out empires and who rule the world, one of the few able and highly intelligent members of the House of Peers who can bring sound and practicable common sense to bear on the most complex subjects. He is the author of six or seven standard works of literature, the founder of the Royal Naval Asylum, a volunteer, a constructor of railways, an effective public speaker who can always command an intelligent audience, an Oxford collegian who has won honours in the study of law and history, a sailor who has circumnavigated the earth, an expert artillerist, if not a soldier, and lastly, a man who is better able to express an opinion on the present subject than possibly any individual in the United Kingdom.

THE HALO OF ROYALTY.

"Herbert W. Hamilton" writes us an interesting note thus:

"Sir, Assuming that you really believe in the truth of the following remarks you make about the Queen, and about her predecessors and relatives, you might have the decency to suppress anything of the kind, which is so undecorous, as loyal people do not like to read such things as you offer."

This is an excellent sample of a class of letters which we constantly receive from wrathful correspondents. Protests of this order are based upon the assumption that loyalty to a temporal ruler is more to be esteemed than adherence to the cardinal virtues. If we are not to voice disparaging truths concerning a sovereign, the evident inference is that the sovereign is more to be regarded than the national expediency, or even truth itself. This estimate of monarchy is consistent with the old dogma which asserted the sovereign to be the direct representative of the Deity, appointed by Heaven to rule over men, and inspired with Divine guidance in all things, whether of State or private concern. The theory itself has long since gone down before the forces of enlightenment, but the influence of the buried dogma is still plainly perceptible. Driven from the heads of men, it lingers in their hearts, and promotes a species of idolatrous worship—reasonable enough, when the mediæval doctrine of divine right was upheld, but utterly without justification in the face of the abandonment of that dogma. Methods of thought, however erroneous they may be, are not reversed by mere proof of their incorrectness; the habits induced by the operation of the old creed are continued, although the creed itself is discarded as false and vicious. As the reformed opium-eater craves for his drug long after his reason has convinced him that he must not touch it, so Herbert W. Hamilton and others of his stamp try to discover a divine halo round the royal head, long after they have learnt to acknowledge that it is not there, and grow

vehemently wrathful when less superstitious mortals refuse to join them in their idolatrous worship.

There are two distinct bases upon which veneration of the monarch may reasonably rest, and similarly two grounds upon which criticism of royalty may be constitutionally and lawfully expressed. Only when the subject is favourable to the continuance of the monarchy as an Estate of the Realm and also able sincerely to applaud the personal qualities of the existing occupant of the highest position in the State, can he be reasonably loyal; if either of these conditions fail, it is a reason to the State or else to the moral code to assume a reverence which reason repudiates. Dissent expressed in the method which the law permits is in such case the only honest and consistent alternative. There is no more disloyalty in objecting to Royalty as the first Estate of the Realm, than in urging the abolition of the House of Lords, which constitutes the second Estate. A Republican Englishman could use his voice and vote for the abolition of the Monarch and hereditary peerage without being in any way disloyal to the constitution of his country. The essence of the British Constitution is its representation of the will of the people; if the popular will lawfully expressed declared for a Republic, that form of Government would then be necessarily adopted. The Constitution is not the State; it is merely the machinery by which the State acts. True loyalty regards the welfare of the community; Toryism strives only to uphold the existing form of Government, and deigns not to enquire whether the action of each of its parts conduces to the general good. The consistent Tory,—"the Loyalist" of the Herbert W. Hamilton class, does not trouble himself to learn whether the engine of State is capable of improvement; he seeks not to know whether its action is beneficial; he only knows that it is there, and that it has certain parts, and while he has a voice left him, he will howl at those who examine its workmanship and criticise the quality of the work it turns out. "Whatever is, is right," so says the Tory, "the machine may lose the gold of prosperity it was erected to save; the quicksilver of labour may 'sicken' with the sulphur of the hereditary system; the amalgam we take up may be worth less, as you aver, than the mercury bestowed upon the plates—all these things may be so, but you must not say they are. Our ancestors constructed the machine in their age of ignorance, and it is therefore sacred to us."

Reasonable loyalty to the monarch, besides being assured of the usefulness of the system of monarchy, must, as we have said, be satisfied with the conduct of the sovereign for the time being. The laws written and unwritten, which every sovereign swears to observe, demand certain acts and forbearances as the conditions upon which Royal authority is exercised. One Statute, for instance, provides that the king or queen must profess the Protestant faith; if, therefore, the Queen should become a professing Romanist, the contract of Royalty would be broken, and the people might rightfully declare, through their representatives, their unwillingness to permit the further exercise of an authority that had ceased to be lawful. And all subjects have a right to know whether this condition is kept. So with all the other conditions. The contract with the Sovereign is bilateral, and each of the individual units of the people may form his opinion as to the completeness with which the obligations incident to regal power are discharged. The people in former periods of English history have decided that the King had ceased to merit their support. Charles I. and James II. both lost the Crown because they repudiated the obligations it involved, and George III. was deprived of power when he was found to be a trifle madder than most of the Guelfs. So now Victoria holds her sceptre only by support of the nation, her tenure is *durante placito*—as long as the people who entrusted her with power shall be satisfied with the manner of its exercise. We freely admit that Victoria is certainly the least objectionable specimen of her family yet appointed to the throne, and has, we think, wrought a less amount of direct injury to the State than any of her predecessors. This is faint praise, and we do not hesitate to accord it; yet, while admitting so much, we do not abate one iota of our claim to enquire as to her conduct, and that of other royal personages, and to publish any information concerning her actions which may be deemed it necessary and beneficial for subjects to know.

Arguments such as the foregoing may be uninteresting as a twice-told tale, to the more thoughtful Australians, but they, if we may judge from the hysterical, royalty-fawning tone of the Sydney daily papers, form only a very small minority of our population. To the large majority, depths of vice befitting a Little Bourgeois Chinaman would be transformed into mountain peaks of virtue; just sufficient to brand a Mormon elder with ineffable disgrace, would appear as gentle courtesy; and stupidity unbecoming outside a lunatic asylum, be reckoned as marvellous wisdom if touched with the hal- lowing influences of royalty.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

THE LICENSE OF THE BAR.

A peculiar decision, the San Francisco *Call* points out, in a slander case has just been rendered by the Maryland Court of Appeals. A lawyer in summing up a case grossly defamed one of the parties to whom he was opposed; in a word, as the reporter says, blackguarded him as a foul-mouthed pettifogger sometimes when he thinks that he is protected by his professional privilege. The party assailed sued the lawyer for slander. A demurrer was filed stating that the slanderous words were uttered by counsel in the discharge of his duty to his client and were therefore privileged. The point was brought before the Court of Appeals and that tribunal has just decided that "the defamation having been uttered by defendant in his capacity as counsel on a point relevant to the issue, an action for slander will not lie." In other words, a lawyer may defame a party against whom he is retained, without regard to the truth of his assertions, so long as he does not travel out of the case, and the party defamed has no remedy.

No one should be suffered to utter false and defamatory words concerning another without incurring the responsibility prescribed by law. It makes no difference that the slanderer is a lawyer and that the slander is uttered in court. Every citizen is entitled to the protection of the law in court as elsewhere, and against lawyers as against other people. Of course, a lawyer is not only free, he is bound by his professional duty to call men and things by their right names in addressing the jury or the Court. If he is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the party on the other side is trying to rob his client he is justified in calling him a thief in the plainest words he can use. Whether the facts justify the use of such language he must decide for himself on his own responsibility. But it is clear that he should not call a man a thief where the evidence in the case raises no presumption of his dishonesty, and if he does he should be punished for it like any other citizen.

In the Southern States, where members of the bar indulge in more license of the tongue than is usual in other parts of the country, a lawyer knows the risks he runs when he abuses an individual in his address to the jury. In the North they are not in the habit of shooting members of the bar except on rare occasions. There was a lawyer shot the other day in Chicago for language used in a divorce case, but the practice cannot be said to be popular. One reason for the difference

may be the difference which members of the Northern bar are in the habit of paying to the amenities of life. Another, possibly, is the conviction that a lawyer is responsible at law for an abuse of language. If the Maryland rule should come to be generally accepted, and Northern lawyers should give the rein to their tongue, the result would be obvious. When a man is a thief it does not aggravate him to be called a thief, but when he is not, and he knows that he is not, to call him so is apt to ruffle the repose of his temper and to lead to events which are not to be encouraged.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

MANY INTERESTING FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

Nylonite, the new material, makes perfect artificial noses.

It is said that Paris green will destroy the worms that infest rose bushes.

Steel, when hardened, decreases in specific gravity, contracts in length and increases in diameter.

What may be of great value in ship-building and watch-making is the discovery that steel mixed with 24 per cent of manganese becomes non-magnetic.

A St. Louis doctor says that cocaine not only destroys the will-power, but will make a villain out of the honestest man in the world.

Scientists say that the water of a river one mile wide, flowing on the meridian, will be 12 inches higher on the west bank than on the eastern bank.

In metallurgical operations the use of natural gas involves a saving of 6 to 75 per cent in the cost of fuel, and there is an increase of product anywhere from 10 to 30 per cent.

A writer in the *St. Louis Globe* thinks the time is coming when the walls, ceiling and floors of our dwelling will be formed of malleable glass, and perfect cleanliness will be possible.

A French engineer has recently invented an improved key, which simplifies and renders lasting the tuning of stringed instruments. The evolutionists of the Grand Opera at Paris have had them adapted to their instruments.

Some European towns forbid the occupation of newly built houses until four months after completion, as there are nearly five thousand gallons of water used in the mortar and building of 50,000 bricks, which should first dry out.

A physician of Philadelphia analyzed a black Japanese hand worn by a patient suffering from headache, and found it contained three grains of one of the lead salts. From this case he concludes that many headaches are often due to the absorption of the lead in the hand-band.

It has been found, by extensive observations in Paris and Munich, that the vapour in which the human body is enveloped when in the theatre has a large quantity of water present in the ground which has been the healthiest, while those in which there has been a smaller quantity have invariably been the unhealthiest.

A novelty at fairs is the stereoscopic incubator that by the aid of the electric light reveals the wonders of artificial incubation. The gradual formation of the chicken and duck can be seen plainly in the shell during the entire period of incubation, this being two minutes in length.

A very curious geographical distribution of certain virtues and vices has been mooted by a scientist. Intemperance is mostly found above latitude 45°, manly aberrations south of the forty-fifth, financial extravagance in large seaports, industrial thrift in pastoral highland regions.

A company, organized several years ago for the production of hydrogen by means of passing superheated steam over red-hot iron, discovered that in the process the surface of the iron is affected in such a way as to successfully resist rusting. Experimenting further, they claim to have found a method for protecting iron and steel from atmospheric and chemical corrosion.

A gentleman who has made a study of the eye says, for the benefit of the people who have to earn a livelihood with the pen. Never write on white paper if you can get yellow paper. A sheet of card of the same shade placed on the wall over the desk will assist in giving the eye rest, and thus will facilitate the work. It has made this suggestion to many, and in each case has received the thanks of those who have been benefited by it. It is simple and doesn't require any philosophy to prove it.

It is announced from Paris that an astronomical catalogue, resulting from the re-observation of the 48,000 stars in Lalande's "Histoire Celeste," is almost completed. This work was begun in 1853, but languished up to ten years ago, since which time it has been actively pushed. It is also announced that twelve observatories, including Paris, will be ready next year to take the part assigned to them in constructing a photographic map of the stellar heavens. The other French observatory will also assist as soon as funds are provided, and the completion of the work is assured in three or four years.

According to the *British Medical Journal*, Pyc Smith read a paper recently before the Sheffield Medico-Chirurgical Society, in which he said that fabrics manufactured from the wool of animals were greatly to be preferred for garments to those made from cotton or other vegetable fibre, being much superior as regards conduction of heat, absorption of moisture, porosity, weight, cleanliness, natural coloring, inflammability, strength, softness, flexibility, elasticity and durability. Their roughness of surface was advantageous, except in the rare cases in which even the finest varieties caused unbearable irritation of the skin. Special stress was laid on the value of socks with a separate compartment for each toe as a preventive of corns and deformity of the toes.

Dr. H. D. Burrell, surgeon of the City and Carney Hospitals at Boston, has lately made several successful experiments in removing lost noses. It has been possible to substitute a pre-arranged life-like looking structure for the original, but no one has ever provided a bridge. Dr. Burrell has obtained this difficulty by taking a piece of bone from a live animal. This operation was recently performed on a woman at the Carney Hospital. A young chicken was killed, and a piece of bone of the proper shape taken from the breast. Then the flesh of the old nose was properly stretched over the bone and secured by ligatures. Tampons of cotton were put in to give to the nostrils the proper shape, and the new bone was properly united with its attachment, the wound healed, and the operation, thus far, is a perfect success. The patient has now a fine Roman nose, and the only scar is a nearly imperceptible line at one side of the newly made organ.

Electric welding has now been put on a commercial basis. A company has been formed mainly by Boston capitalists with a capital stock of half a million, which will turn out welding machines. The machines will be sold, but the company has a royalty on every weld made by their machines. To the electric welding machine is not upon them all. This meter has upon it three dials resembling those on a gas meter. By its peculiar construction it is claimed that it will not register unless a perfect weld is made. The new company is backed by considerable capital, by which it is enabled to buy up all the experimental electrical welding methods in the country. These machines will weld anything in the shape of metal. They do not require that both metals shall be of the same material, as iron has been welded to brass in the experiments tried. The machines as they are now built will weld an iron cable or a watch spring with equal facility.

Today's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1888.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY AND OPERA COMPANY.

Directors: Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, JOHN F. SHERIDAN.

Will appear as above in SYDNEY GRUNDY'S GREAT LONDON FARCICAL COMEDY.

"THE ARABIAN NIGHTS."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Arthur Hummingtop, Mr. P. W. WILLARD, Ralph Ormerod (his friend) CHARLES FISHER, Joshua Gillibrand (his brother-in-law) JOHN F. SHERIDAN, Dobson (his servant) A. SUTCH, Mrs. Hummingtop (his wife) MISS FLO MORRISON, Mrs. Gillibrand (his mother-in-law) EVA LEAMINGTON, Daisy Maitland (his niece) VE A. PATEY, Barbara (his servant) NELLIE ARLINE, Rosa Colombar (his friend) G. WHITEFORD.

SCENE—APARTMENT IN HUMMINGTOP'S HOUSE.

The Comedy will be preceded at 9 Sharp by a CONCERT.

Conductor, Mr. J. A. ROBERTSON.

Prices \$3, \$2, and \$1.

Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, Ltd. All communications to, PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 6th August 1888. [772]

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR CHINESE.

RESIDENTS in the Library would materially aid the Senate of the College by forwarding to the ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

(1)—GLASS JARS (for Museum purposes). (2)—ILLUSTRATED PAPERS & BOOKS for the Student's Reading Room and Library.

Address—JAMES CANTLIE, Hon. Sec., to the College.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1888. [773]

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF OPENHAGEN.

HONGKONG STATION.

BOTH SHANGHAI-NAGASAKI cables are interrupted. Messages for JAPAN can be forwarded as under:

VIA DJOULFA\$4 to per word. " LONDON4 30 " COREA1 86

WALTER JUDD, Manager in China.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1888. [774]

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1888. [775]

Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "GAELIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHAS. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1888. [776]

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "DORSET," Captain Daniel, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 14th instant, or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1888. [776]

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "GUY MANNERING," Captain Ford, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

The Steamer is berthed at KOWLOON and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY, the 3rd inst.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 13th instant or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1888. [776]

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and a Statement of Account to 30th June, 1888.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 25th August both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1888. [766]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 7 per cent or \$1.40 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this Day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after SATURDAY, the 4th instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1888. [766]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of August, at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1888.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1888. [741]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTRATION OF SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from the 11th (SATURDAY), to the 25th day of August next, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1888. [742]

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN accordance with the provision of No. 121 of the Articles of Association, the General Agents have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 6 per cent, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, on the paid up Capital of the Company.

Dividend Warrants payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be issued to Shareholders on the Register on the 24th instant.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1888. [771]

IMPAIRED VISION.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES.

Are clear, cool, & preserving to the Sight.

MR. LAWRENCE is now in Hongkong and may be consulted at the HONGKONG HOTEL Room No. 20 daily from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. (CONSULTATION FREE).

SPECTACLES FOR BLINDNESS. The symptoms indicating failure or irregularities of vision are frequently too long disregarded and either from ignorance or feeling of diffidence, the aid demanded by nature is withheld until serious mischief has been caused to the sight, often resulting in blindness.

The following patients out of many hundreds have sent unsolicited acknowledgments of the benefit they have derived from the use of our Perfect Spectacles:—

The Earl & Countess Lindsay, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.

Sir Kemball, 79 Queen's Gate, London, S.W. Lady Emily Digby, Coventry, England. S. R. Groom, Esq., F.R.C.S., Barrister at Law, Singapore.

The Hon. E. E. Isenmenger, Col. Treasurer, Singapore. R. Huddle, Esq., Deputy Master Attendant, Singapore.

Dr. Richard Bowman, L.R.C.P., Singapore. Surgeon General W. Collis, M.D., India. Major General Sir M. Biddulph, C.B., India. Surgeon General A. E. Dale, M.D., India. Major General Murray, C.B., India. Brigade Surgeon J. A. Scott, M.D., India, &c.

For protection against sun and dust our Luculent Glaze Protectors are strongly recommended by the leading Ophthalmic Surgeon.

MILITARY MEN, ENGINEERS, PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS, and those whose occupation compels them to be out in the heat of the day, will find these Glasses invaluable. By their use the eyes are kept cool, and dimness of vision, inflammation of the eyes and IRRITATIVE FEVER, consequent on over-exposure to the glare, are prevented.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS. (Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in England and India.)

OFFICES:—OLD BOND STREET, LONDON. 3 & 4 HARE STREET, CALCUTTA. 22 RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1888. [732]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company is prepared to Tranship Cargo from the Godowns

